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Hongkong, 23rd May, 1902.

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value of \$20, payable in advance." This, he said, meant an increase of \$15. It was to prevent the return of those who had left the Club because of its present position, and also to prevent the entrance of undesirable persons. There was no other Club in the Colony where such facilities as these were to be had for \$10 a year.

Mr. F. N. PERKINS seconded. Mr. OSBORNE supported the resolution, saying that if any one was not willing to pay \$20 for the privilege of joining the V. R. C. they were better off without him. (Applause.) The motion was carried. It was agreed to exempt candidates whose names are at present on the board from the increased rates. Officers, honours were elected as follows: President, Hon. F. H. May, Colonial Secretary; Treasurer, Mr. R. H. Mitchell; General Committee, Messrs. W. Armstrong, W. S. Bailey, M. Melver, T. H. Reid, E. M. Hazell, A. Donohue, W. A. Craik, G. A. Caldwell, and H. W. B. Kennett; Honorary Committee, G. Hanco, C. Hanco, A. Humphreys, R. Henderson, A. Alves, H. A. Lamont, P. Meek, W. Orcher, A. P. Nohs, and J. Reidin. The customary vote of thanks ended the meeting.

## CORRESPONDENCE.

We do not hold ourselves responsible for the opinions expressed by our correspondents.

## THE CHINESE AND THE PUBLIC HEALTH BILL.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "DAILY PRESS."

Hongkong, 30th June. Sir, I have read with much interest the leader in your issue of the 25th inst., and would ask you to kindly allow me space to give an explanation in the term "Foreign Community," as also to make some endeavour to reply to your interrogatories in re the Public Health and Buildings Bill. In doing this, I wish it to be clearly understood that I do not intend in any way to put forward the views of the Chinese or anybody else, but simply my own; as I have been interested in, and closely connected with landed property for a number of years and have watched with keen interest the effects of every legislative enactment affecting private rights, and vested interests in real estate. I was present at the meeting of the Chinese Commercial Union and was asked to take notes of the proceedings and the discussion which followed. And, considering the subject matter one of the most important measures that have ever been brought before the public for I will prove without doubt later, that the effects of this Bill in its present shape would seriously prejudice both the interests of the landlords concerned and the general welfare of the Colony. I prepared a condensed report of the meeting and sent one copy to your paper and another to the China Mail.

Now, sir, about "Foreign Community." In justice to the Chairman of that meeting, I must state that the expression actually used by him was "European Community," and it being within my knowledge that Europeans and non-Europeans apart from Chinese, had been discussing the question of a Petition to the Government about this Bill, I inadvertently used the word "Foreign" in a general sense as including all those who were non-Chinese. However, as you are pleased to state in your leader, the really important point is not an error in description but the possibility that too much importance may be attached in certain official circles to the apparent opposition to the new Bill. (We did not use the word "apparent"—Ed. D.P.). In reply to what you say, that "those who met at the Chinese Commercial Union premises on the 19th inst. will not, we think, object to the statement that they represent the Chinese landlord class, nor yet can they take exception to the criticism that they do not represent the Chinese community in Hongkong as a whole." I would like it to be known that advertisements, particularly describing the objects of the meeting, were inserted in all the Chinese newspapers, and expressions were liberally circulated inviting the Chinese general public (members and non-members of the Union) to attend, the desire being to obtain the feeling of the commercial section as well as the landlords, and to make the meeting as representative as possible. I venture to add that no greater effort in this direction could have been made.

With regard to your statement: "Whatever dislike to the Bill is expressed by them or non-Chinese landlords must be considered in the light of the fact that their personal and pecuniary interests are affected by the new proposals." Certainly, your statement, if the Bill is passed in its present form, will prove to be only too true, by the following showing: "Those who have recently purchased properties at the ruling high market rates, such properties being in strict accord with all the requirements of the Sanitary and other Government Regulations, may be called upon suddenly to submit to such alterations as will entail a heavy outlay, considerably reducing the value of those properties and in some instances shoring almost total loss. Such cases, and there are many others, can only be met by a fair and reasonable compensation."

As to your interrogatory, "Do the best interests of the landlord class necessarily conflict with measures aiming at the improvement of the public health?" Certainly, if those measures are arbitrary. On the other hand, the true interests of the landlord class will be best served, if the Colony is put into a perfectly healthy state by fair measures. I think it right in objecting to such measures as do not grapple with the difficulty in its entirety—once for all.

It is true that compensation is recommended by the Sanitary Experts for resumption of a few blocks of insanitary buildings; while others, equally insanitary, are left to the mercy of certain provisions in the proposed Bill, these will have to undergo, sooner or later, material compulsory alterations, reducing their

value to almost nil, without any previous provision being made to the owners for a fair and reasonable compensation. It is this apparent arbitrary feature in the Bill which has disturbed the feelings generally of those directly concerned, and of very many others, who take a sincere interest in the Colony's welfare.

In this new Bill, Section 149 and its sub-sections deal with the cubicle question. To comply with the provisions of this section and sub-sections it might be necessary to convert some houses into semi-detached houses, so that each cubicle or room would have windows opening into the external air. In cases of this sort, it would only be possible to build two houses where three now exist, and for any owner of one single house, this alteration would be impossible. It will be seen that no provision has been made for loss of land in cases like these.

Sections 175 and 177 deal with open spaces in the rear and around existing buildings, when such buildings have to be re-erected. Here again owners would find, in the re-construction of their buildings, the space originally occupied by the main building greatly reduced, and in many cases the re-erected would be worthless for loss of land entailed by these sections no provision whatever is made for compensation. Such houses as dealt with by these sections wherever they exist must, at the present time, be insanitary, otherwise, the Sanitary Experts would not have made this special provision for their class. The only alternative here is that owners of this class of houses must endeavour to keep up their stability as long as possible, as nothing short of prompt resumption would, in the interests of proper sanitation, meet the case.

Sections 181 and 182 deal with buildings, fronting streets less than 15 feet in width and those built over the entrance of streets. This class of buildings will not be re-erected (unless with the consent of the Governor in Council). No compensation is offered to the owners for the enforcement of these regulations. Fancy the loss! If any of these buildings are, to-day, insanitary, why should they be allowed to stand any longer?

Sections 185 and its sub-sections deal with the height of existing and future buildings: some houses three stories high are at present fronting on to narrow streets. When these houses have to be re-erected their height will be reduced by one or even two stories. No provision has been made to compensate owners for this class of property in the great extent to which they will have to suffer.

The above views are based on my own interpretation of the different sections of the Bill, and I shall be glad to learn should my interpretation be found incorrect. Mind you, the buildings that are affected by the above quoted sections and sub-sections have all been built in strict conformity with the then-existing regulations and are now in full accord with the requirements of the present Building and Public Health Ordinances. Now, Mr. Editor, how would you feel suppose you had become possessed of property in the year 1894 and from time to time since that year had been called upon to submit to all sorts of alterations necessitated by the then Ordinances, more or less, affecting property which have been passed into law since that year? How would you like it, if your property, subjected to the provisions of this Bill in its present shape, were to have to further undergo such alterations in structure as would reduce your income materially without any chance of compensation whatever?

My further argument, besides those expressed in my letter which appeared in your issue of the 14th inst., is this:—If any buildings in insanitary condition, situated in narrow lanes and streets or anywhere else, are allowed to remain, diseases of epidemic character must always be with us, and until such portions of the city where such buildings now exist be re-constructed the Colony will never be secure, and the health and the commercial interests of the Colony must ever remain jeopardised. If on the other hand, these insanitary buildings have to be re-modelled at a sacrifice by owners of considerable value, without any fair and reasonable compensation, the effect will be, apart from the feeling of injustice, to discourage the inflow of capital from the Chinese, who, as wisely said by many eminent persons, are the real backbone of this Colony.

The effect will also be felt by the various local companies, financial corporations and private individuals who have advanced on mortgages in the full belief that their securities were absolute. The constant loss of capital from outside sources for advances on and investments in landed properties, will also be discouraged.

It will be admitted, I think, that at any cost the health of the Colony must be secured as speedily as possible, which can only be attained by ridding out not only the dwellings recommended to be resumed by the experts, but all those that are pronounced by them to be equally insanitary, which will only be left to be dealt with by the above quoted sections. It may be argued that the immediate cost of such a sweeping measure would be too heavy to bear. But when it is considered that the annual recurrence of plague and other diseases, and the interference with commerce thereby entailed through quarantine in every direction, it will be at once apparent that such an argument cannot be admitted as it is out of all proportion in its reasoning to the great importance of the subject. Here again, it must not be forgotten that the majority of land-owners, seven-eighths being Chinese, and as the cost of resumption having to be borne by the ratepayers, 85 per cent. of whom are also Chinese, the balance of the community, though sharing in infinite proportion in the cost, will be equally benefited by this apparent extensive resumption. Yours, etc., AHMET KUNJAH.

## POLICE COURT.

Monday, 30th June.

BEFORE MR. F. A. HAZELAND (POLICE MAGISTRATE).

## JAPANESE STOWAWAY GIRLS.

The fourteen Japanese girls who stowed away on board the *Shinano Maru* from Moji to this port on the steamer's last trip were handed over to the care of the Japanese Consul, who will send them back to Japan by the same vessel on her next run.

## THE TRAD SOCIETY.

Trad Society cases are sufficient enough to be interesting when they arise. Pan Kwai, a stowaway, was accused of being a member of this unlawful society, but the charge failed for want of proof and was dismissed.

## A MIXED-UP CASE.

William Hemmings and William Dockrow, seamen in the Royal Engineers, were charged with behaving in a disorderly manner while drunk in a restaurant's shop at 37 Praya East, on Saturday night, and also with assaulting the proprietor. They pleaded not guilty.

The complainant's story was that the defendants entered the shop and struck the *fokis* with sticks, and that on his remonstrating with them, they turned upon him. The defendants said the assault came from the other side, and called two comrades to prove this. According to Dockrow, he entered the shop to ask the people inside to engage richakas, but he was drunk at the time, and so his action did not appear to be unreasonable—and was set upon by the Chinese, who struck him over the head with a bamboo, inflicting a nasty cut. The two witnesses spoken of corroborated this statement so far as to say that they found Hemmings outside and the door of the shop locked. When it was opened in response to their knocks, they found Dockrow inside with his head out and bleeding.

His Worship discharged the defendants with a caution.

## FRODOGS OF A DRUNKEN MARINE.

At about half-past seven on Saturday night a marine very much the worse for drink, was proceeding up Fudge Street, when a chair, possibly having a "chair, massa." The marine struck the coach over the eye, blackening it. A hukong—a recruit about 15—saw the assault, and pluckily attempted to arrest the marine, who stood a head and a half taller. The inevitable, of course, happened—the hukong received a blow on the jaw that raised a great swelling and necessitated his admission afterwards to hospital. He stuck to his man, however, and sounded his whistle, which brought two Indian constables on the scene. The marine was still truculent, and the first Indian to approach was served in the same manner as the chair-coach and the hukong; but numbers triumphed in the end, and he was at last deposited in a cell.

His Worship sentenced him to three weeks' hard labour—one week for each assault—marking that the case was too serious to permit of a fine.

BEFORE MR. J. H. KEMP (ACTING POLICE MAGISTRATE).

## "BOY" ABRAULTS HIS MASTER.

Mr. C. C. Cohen, of 1, Cameron Villas, had some trouble with his house-boy on Saturday night and Sunday morning. When he paid the "boy" his wages on Saturday morning, Mr. Cohen "doctored" him a dollar to pay for some breakage. This did not meet with the approval of Chan Yut Sang, the "boy" in question, and, according to his master, he straightway commenced to "make things am" which ended in his being ordered out of the house by Mr. Cohen. He did not go so promptly enough, and Mr. Cohen made clear what was intended by throwing him out, an operation that gave him some trouble, he told his Worship. The door was then shut, but the next instant the "boy" pushed it open and struck his master in the face. Apparently he was allowed to remain in the house after this assault, for in his evidence Mr. Cohen stated that next morning (Sunday) he told him to lay the tablecloth, but the order was actually ignored. Mr. Cohen then called for the police and gave the "boy" in custody on the two charges specified.

The defendant denied having assaulted the complainant, and said that he gave notice to leave when he found the dollar stopped out of his wages. He went back on the Sunday morning for his belongings, and was told by the complainant to lay the tablecloth, which order he naturally declined to carry out, as he considered himself no longer in Mr. Cohen's service.

His Worship dismissed the first charge and fined the defendant \$10 on the second. The money was paid.

## ALLEGED ACCEPTANCE OF BRIBES.

The charges of accepting bribes brought against William Madell and William H. Coulter, temporary Sanitary Board inspectors, Ahmed, Sanitary Board foreman, and Wong Nam, Sanitary Board rat-catcher No. 48, were dismissed. His Worship being of opinion that the defendants were not public servants under the Ordinance (No. 3 of 1898, Section 4). Yung Tong, the accountant who was charged with offering a bribe to Leopold Sales, another Sanitary Board foreman, was acquitted on the same grounds. Mr. H. W. Looker, solicitor, appeared for all the defendants.

## LATEST STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The Imperial German mail steamer *Prinz Heinrich* left Kobe via Shanghai for Hongkong on the 28th ult., and may be expected here on or about the 30th inst.

The Japanese German mail steamer *Kanaboku*, carrying the German mails with dates from Berlin of the 10th ult., left Yokohama on the 28th ult., and may be expected here on or about the 30th inst.

The C.P. steamer *Empress of Japan* arrived at Yokohama at 11 a.m. on the 29th ult., and left again at 3 p.m. for Kobe, where she will arrive on the 30th inst.

The G.P. steamer *Empress of India* arrived at Nagasaki at 8 a.m. on the 30th ult., and left again at 2 p.m. for Kobe, where she is due to arrive at 5 a.m. to-day.

The N.Y.K. steamer *Kanama Maru* (Australia Line) left Nagasaki for this port on the 28th ult. p.m., and is expected to arrive here to-morrow.

The N.Y.K. steamer *Yamato Maru* (Bombay Line) left Bombay for this port on the 28th ult., and is expected to arrive here on the 30th inst.

The N.P. steamer *Victoria* left Tacoma for Kobe and Hongkong on the 27th ult.

The N.P. steamer *Clairmont* arrived at Vladivostok on the 28th ult.

The N.G.L. steamer *Daguerre* left Singapore for this port on the 28th ult., and may be expected here on or about the 30th inst.

The S.S. ex the N.P. steamer *Victoria* arrived in New York on the 28th ult.

## LATE TELEGRAMS.

NEWS VIA CAYENNE.

## SOUTH AFRICA.

BOER BITTERNESS AGAINST ENGLAND. The most striking feature in connection with the laying down of arms now proceeding in South Africa is the intense bitterness expressed by surrendered Boers against foreign countries, especially France and Germany, the Boers of which was mainly instrumental in protracting the war by raising hopes of Continental intervention.

London, 13th June.

## THE KING ON THE WAR.

H. M. the King, in replying to addresses presented by the City Corporation and the London County Council, congratulating him on the conclusion of peace, at Buckingham Palace, spoke feelingly of the sacrifices of the people at home and abroad, borne with admirable fortitude and valour, and of the endurance of the Army. He rejoiced to think that the brave and gallant people lately our opponents, would now become our friends, and that victory would prove a way of extending to the new dominions that system of government which had brought peace and prosperity wherever established.

London, 15th June.

## THE BOERS IN THE FIELD.

General Buller estimated that the number of Boers in the field at the time peace was signed was 17,000. Commandant Kemp only recently realised the hopelessness of the struggle in the Eastern Transvaal, where foodstuffs are exhausted. In the Western Transvaal there are enough to go on with for two years. The *Times*—Pretoria correspondent states that it would be unwise to form too sanguine expectations from the number and ability of the surrendered Boers. There is a tendency on the part of the National Government to boycott the National Scouts, composed of Boers, who surrendered before the conclusion of peace, and who took up arms against their own countrymen.

## TRYING WEATHER.

There is intense cold throughout South Africa. Trains are snowed up and the telegraph lines damaged.

## LORD METHUEN.

Lord Methuen is at Cape Town, staying at Government House.

GEN. FRENCH ON CAVALRY SOLDIERS. General French, in a speech at Kimberley, said that the relief of Kimberley was due largely to the moral power exercised by the trained cavalry soldier with his lance and sword.

London, 16th June.

ANOTHER ADDRESS FROM DE WET. General De Wet, in addressing a Boer assembly at a concentration camp, said that, however bitter the necessity, it was time to lay down arms. He advised them to be faithful to the new Government.

## GENERAL NEWS.

## THE CORONATION.

London, 15th June. There was a grand torch-light tattoo at Alderhot late last night. Their Majesties witnessed the scene from an open carriage, whereas the bands of the English, Irish, Scots and Welsh Guards converged from different directions, with long lines of torch-bearers. The inkiness of the night increased the effect of the spectacle.

The Maharajah of Bikaner and Prince Wai Ali Mirza of Marhalabad (formerly of Trinity College, Oxford) have arrived.

London, 16th June.

The Indians' Camp at Hampton Court is attracting attention from the public. It is remarkably cheerful, despite the heavy rain. Lord George Hamilton visited the Camp in the afternoon.

## SIR GEORGE WHITE.

London, 16th June. General Sir George White will remain in Gibraltar until January, 1903, instead of retiring under the age limit.

## COL. GRIMM'S CIVIL TRIAL.

London, 17th June. Colonel Grimm, the Russian officer charged with selling military secrets to Germany, was tried at Wiesbaden, civilly, on Saturday. Despite his confession, he was defended by counsel, and sentenced to twelve years' hard labour.

## THE GROWTH OF JIBUTI.

Bombay, 16th June. The trade of Jibuti with Abyssinia is on the increase. Almost all the coffee and ivory passed into it. Now large quantities are shipped direct to Europe by Messageries Maritimes steamers. Some Indian merchants, who formerly carried on business at Zella, have removed to Jibuti. Even native merchants who are domiciled at Zella, get their goods from Harar, consigned via Jibuti, to their agents in Aden. From the Arabian coast small quantities of coffee and grain are now sent to Jibuti. Large houses have been built for some merchants, who are expected to arrive shortly to open business there. If cheap communication is opened between it and Hodeida, Aden, and other Arabian ports and Araba, a ready market for their produce there at good rates they will be attracted to it.

The new Governor of Jibuti, who arrived a month ago, is very popular. He holds regular levees of merchants, Arabs, Somalis and Indians, and talks to them on all important subjects affecting them, and endeavours to do their best to settle and to the welfare of the country. He is a matter which concerns them or affects the port or trade.

## PEKING.

Peking, 16th June. THE RUSSIAN GRAND COUNCIL. The Russian Grand Council met on the 14th, and left the next morning by the early train to the accompaniment of the Russian military band. During his stay, besides being received in audience by the Emperor and Empress Dowager, and shown the principal sights of Peking, he was entertained by the Chinese Princes and all the Legations.

THE PROVISIONAL GOVERNMENT. The Ministers, at a recent meeting, agreed to the conditions drawn up by the Allied Generals, on which the Russian city is to be handed back to the Chinese and the Russians released. On the acceptance of the conditions by the Chinese, the Provisional Government will come to an end and Yuan Shikai will remove his headquarters from Peking to Tientsin.

THE FOREIGN MINISTERS. Have also agreed to a representation made by the Chinese, that all ratsels coming in by foreign post be subject to examination with a view to paying duty.

A PRO RATA REDUCTION. The Ministers have now unanimously given their consent to a pro rata reduction of their indemnity claims in order to equalise their actual claims, with the sum originally demanded from the Chinese, but they have refused to

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17A, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

FEW DOORS EAST OF HONGKONG HOTEL.

Hongkong, 6th May, 1902.

discuss the Chinese contention that the indemnity should be paid at the current exchange of the day, although it is reported that the American Government are disposed to hold that China's contention is just and reasonable.

POSSIBLE DIPLOMATIC CHANGES. I hear that there is a likelihood of Mr. Conger leaving China and Mr. Rockhill coming out to take his place. If Mr. Conger goes, the American mission will lose a warm friend, and they do not feel at all disposed to give Mr. Rockhill a warm welcome.

SOUTH-EASTERN CHINESE QUIT. A memorial from Yuan Shikai appeared in the *Peking Gazette* on the 13th announcing the settlement of the troubles in the south-east of the province. It states that the people are repentant, are giving up their arms and returning to their homes. A day or two before his memorial appeared an edict was issued confirming Yuan in his appointment as Viceroy of China, probably in acknowledgment of his services in putting down the rebellion.

THE CHOLERA. A considerable number of cases of cholera among the Chinese and one or two cases among the Legation guards have occurred within the last few days and, as a consequence, the guards are kept within bounds and the Chinese forbidden the Legation quarter unless on business.

The outbreak so early in the year is most unusual in Peking, and it is to be feared that, unless some effective measures are taken to stamp the disease out, it will increase as the season advances. The last serious outbreak in Peking of this dread disease took place the summer after the China-Japanese war, when it claimed as many as 40,000 victims.

RECEPTION BY THE EMPRESS DOWAGER. The Legation ladies were received in audience by the Empress Dowager on the 11th. The party included Lady Susan Towley, the wife of the first Secretary of the British Legation, and Madame von Reutern, who passed through the siege of the legation lately retreating to Peking. After partaking of a Chinese repast, theatricals were provided for the entertainment of the guests. The day after, the usual presents of silks, fans, etc., were sent to various Legations, and were gratefully accepted by the fortunate recipients.

A SUGGESTIVE CONTRAST. While the Empress Dowager is thus entertaining the ladies of the Legations and protesting affection, those Chinese who sheltered themselves friendly to the foreigners during the troubles, and who fought the Boxers, are having a hard struggle to maintain their positions. Of course the ex-Boxers are too cowardly to tackle any of those officials who are well known, but men in the country districts who kept their heads and did their duty by the foreigners, are being quietly removed and replaced by pro-Boxers. Among the sufferers are General Wei, the military official, and also the civil magistrate of the T'angchow district. These men, who did yeoman service in suppressing the Boxers and protecting the foreigners under their care, have been quietly shunted aside, and replaced by men who are known to be pro-Boxers. I believe a member of the London Mission who works in the T'angchow district has made representations to Sir Ernest Satow on their behalf, and it is to be hoped that he will see that justice is done to these two men.—N. C. Daily News.

## PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT AND THE FILIPINOS.

The Times correspondent writes under date Washington, May 30: An important address was delivered to-day by the President, who attended the memorial ceremony at Arlington and spoke to the veterans of the civil war. The address was directed to the Philippines, their present condition and probable future. The following is the most significant passage of all: "We believe that we can rapidly teach the people of the Philippine Islands, not only how to enjoy, but how to make good use of their freedom, and with their growing knowledge their growth in self-government shall keep steady pace. When they have thus shown their capacity for real freedom by their power of self-government, then and not till then, will it be possible to decide whether they are to exist independently of us or be knit to us by the ties of common friendship and interest." This is the first suggestion by the President that Philippine independence is ultimately possible. He spoke fully also concerning the alleged cruelties by soldiers, admitting that they had occurred, but "they have been wholly exceptional and have been shamelessly exaggerated." He bitterly deplored them, declared that all had been and would be sternly punished, pledged himself to stern measures to prevent their recurrence, and affirmed: "Our warfare as a whole has been conducted with singular humanity under terrible provocation." The immediate objects of the war he defined as peace and freedom, the establishment of civil authority, and the extension of civilization to secure "law-abiding freedom of the individual, the only sure foundation upon which national independence can be built." The speech altogether, with its stamp of constructive statesmanship, is likely to have a marked influence on American opinion.

Butler's correspondent at New York, says:—In a speech made at the memorial exercises in the National Cemetery at Arlington, Virginia, to-day Mr. Roosevelt said that the troops were

carrying to completion in the Philippines a small but peculiarly trying and difficult war. They had received terrible provocation from a very cruel and treacherous enemy. Under the strain of provocations which he deeply deplored some had relapsed by cruelty. The President referred to lynchings in the United States under, he said, circumstances of cruelty infinitely worse than any the troops had committed in the Philippines. He went on to say: "The men who fail to condemn these, yet clamour at what has been done in the Philippines, are guilty of neglecting the beam in their own eye while they are taunting their brother about the mote in his."

The acts of cruelty are bitterly regretted, but they afford less justification for general condemnation of the army than the lynchings afford for condemnation of the communities where they occurred. Our enemies in the Philippines violated every rule of war."

THE CHOLERA. A considerable number of cases of cholera among the Chinese and one or two cases among the Legation guards have occurred within the last few days and, as a consequence, the guards are kept within bounds and the Chinese forbidden the Legation quarter unless on business.

The outbreak so early in the year is most unusual in Peking, and it is to be feared that, unless some effective measures are taken to stamp the disease out, it will increase as the season advances. The last serious outbreak in Peking of this dread disease took place the summer after the China-Japanese war, when it claimed as many as 40,000 victims.

RECEPTION BY THE EMPRESS DOWAGER. The Legation ladies were received in audience by the Empress Dowager on the 11th. The party included Lady Susan Towley, the wife of the first Secretary of the British Legation, and Madame von Reutern, who passed through the siege of the legation lately retreating to Peking. After partaking of a Chinese repast, theatricals were provided for the entertainment of the guests. The day after, the usual presents of silks, fans, etc., were sent to various Legations, and were gratefully accepted by the fortunate recipients.

A SUGGESTIVE CONTRAST. While the Empress Dowager is thus entertaining the ladies of the Legations and protesting affection, those Chinese who sheltered themselves friendly to the foreigners during the troubles, and who fought the Boxers, are having a hard struggle to maintain their positions. Of course the ex-Boxers are too cowardly to tackle any of those officials who are well known, but men in the country districts who kept their heads and did their duty by the foreigners, are being quietly removed and replaced by pro-Boxers. Among the sufferers are General Wei, the military official, and also the civil magistrate of the T'angchow district. These men, who did yeoman service in suppressing the Boxers and protecting the foreigners under their care, have been quietly shunted aside, and replaced by men who are known to be pro-Boxers. I believe a member of the London Mission who works in the T'angchow district has made representations to Sir Ernest Satow on their behalf, and it is to be hoped that he will see that justice is done to these two men.—N. C. Daily News.

The Times correspondent writes under date Washington, May 30: An important address was delivered to-day by the President, who attended the memorial ceremony at Arlington and spoke to the veterans of the civil war. The address was directed to the Philippines, their present condition and probable future. The following is the most significant passage of all: "We believe that we can rapidly teach the people of the Philippine Islands, not only how to enjoy, but how to make good use of their freedom, and with their growing knowledge their growth in self-government shall keep steady pace. When they have thus shown their capacity for real freedom by their power of self-government, then and not till then, will it be possible to decide whether they are to exist independently of us or be knit to us by the ties of common friendship and interest." This is the first suggestion by the President that Philippine independence is ultimately possible. He spoke fully also concerning the alleged cruelties by soldiers, admitting that they had occurred, but "they have been wholly exceptional and have been shamelessly exaggerated." He bitterly deplored them, declared that all had been and would be sternly punished, pledged himself to stern measures to prevent their recurrence, and affirmed: "Our warfare as a whole has been conducted with singular humanity under terrible provocation." The immediate objects of the war he defined as peace and freedom, the establishment of civil authority, and the extension of civilization to secure "law-abiding freedom of the individual, the only sure foundation upon which national independence can be built." The speech altogether, with its stamp of constructive statesmanship, is likely to have a marked influence on American opinion.

Butler's correspondent at New York, says:—In a speech made at the memorial exercises in the National Cemetery at Arlington, Virginia, to-day Mr. Roosevelt said that the troops were

carrying to completion in the Philippines a small but peculiarly trying and difficult war. They had received terrible provocation from a very cruel and treacherous enemy. Under the strain of provocations which he deeply deplored some had relapsed by cruelty. The President referred to lynchings in the United States under, he said, circumstances of cruelty infinitely worse than any the troops had committed in the Philippines. He went on to say: "The men who fail to condemn these, yet clamour at what has been done in the Philippines, are guilty of neglecting the beam in their own eye while they are taunting their brother about the mote in his."

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## NOTICE

Notwithstanding the fact that the above mentioned business is now being carried on by the HONGKONG DAILY PRESS, the same should be addressed to the Editor, and not to the Proprietor, as the latter is now residing in the Colony of Hongkong.

Orders for extra copies of DAILY PRESS should be sent before 11 a.m. on day of publication. After that hour the supply is limited. Only supplied for Cash.

Telegraphic Address: PERSIAN CODES: A.B.C. 5th Ed. (1901).

F.O. Box, 33. Telephone No. 12.

## NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

## NOTICE

I HAVE This Day commenced business in this Colony as GENERAL PRINTER and PUBLISHER.

Address: 41, DES VUEX ROAD CENTRAL.

L. NORONHA.

Hongkong, 1st July, 1902. [1802]

## NOTICE

I HAVE This Day established myself as a MERCHANT and COMMISSION AGENT under the Style of ALEX. ROSS & CO.

ALEX. ROSS.

Hongkong, 1st July, 1902. [1802]

## CITY HALL

THE LIBRARY is now Open to the Public as usual.

Dated the 30th June, 1902.

H. HURSTHOUSE.

[1802]

## WANTED

COMPRADORES to handle a Specialty at Outposts.

Address—

SPECIALTY.

Care of Daily Press Office.

Hongkong, 1st July, 1902. [1814]

## WANTED

A GOOD SECOND-HAND FIRE-PROOF SAFE.

Address—

SAFE.

Care of Daily Press Office.

Hongkong, 1st July, 1902. [1815]

## WANTED

A MAN who is familiar with the Sale of Sewing Machines. Must be competent to Manage an Office at an Outpost. Security required. State Salary expected and give References.

Address—

S. M. C.

Care of Daily Press Office.

Hongkong, 1st July, 1902. [1814]

## TO LET

WITH POSSESSION FROM 1st AUGUST.

A SIX-ROOMED BUNGALOW on MOUNT GOUGH, having a view of the Harbour.

For Particulars, apply to—

DENNIS & BOWLEY.

Solicitors.

Supreme Court House.

Hongkong, 1st July, 1902. [1813]

## PUBLIC AUCTION

THE Undersigned have received instructions to Sell by Public Auction, FOR ACCOUNT OF THE CONCERNED, on

THURSDAY,

the 5th JULY, at 11 A.M., at their Sales Rooms, 100, House Street,

A LARGE QUANTITY OF CHINESE AND JAPANESE CURIOS, TEA SETS, TOILET SETS, VASES, ORNAMENTS, FLOWER POTS, CURIOS, &c., &c.

TERMS—As usual.

HUGHES & HOUGH.

Auctioneers.

Hongkong, 1st July, 1902. [1803]

## PUBLIC AUCTION

THE Undersigned have received instructions to Sell by Public Auction, FOR ACCOUNT OF THE CONCERNED, on

SATURDAY,

the 5th JULY, at 12.30 P.M., at Queen's Statue Wharf,

THE Steam Launch.

"CHOY PO,"

Built of teakwood, in good condition and working order.

Length ... 62 feet.

Beam ... 11 feet.

Depth ... 5 feet 9 inches.

For further Particulars, apply to the Auctioneers.

TERMS—As usual.

HUGHES & HOUGH.

Auctioneers.

Hongkong, 1st July, 1902. [1804]

## FOR SHANGHAI

(Taking Cargo at through rates to THINGTAU, CHINKIANG and HANKOW.)

THE Steamship

"LOONGMOON"

Captain Schult, will be despatched for the above port TO-DAY, the 1st July, at 4 P.M.

This Steamer has superior accommodation for First and Second Class Passengers.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

SIEMSEN & CO.,

Agents.

Hongkong, 30th June, 1902. [1794]

## NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE

(FLOREO & RUBATTONI UNITED COMPANIES)

STEAM FOR BOMBAY, VIA SINGAPORE AND PENANG.

Having connection with Company's Mail Steamers to ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA, NAPLES, LONDON and GENOA, also YENICE and TRIESTE, ALL MEDITERRANEAN, ADRIATIC, LEVANTINE and SOUTH AMERICAN PORTS up to CALAIO.

(Taking Cargo at through rates to PERSIAN GULF and BAGDAD, also BARCELONA, VALENZA, ALICANTE, ALMERIA and MALAGA).

THE Steamship

"BISAGNO,"

Captain Masio, will be despatched as above on FRIDAY, the 11th inst., at Noon.

At Bombay, the steamer is discharging in Victoria Dock.

For further particulars regarding Freight and Passage, apply to

CARLQWITZ & CO.,

Agents.

Hongkong, 1st July, 1902. [1805]

## NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

## GOVERNMENT GENERAL OF FRENCH INDO-CHINA.

## THE HANOI EXPOSITION

## WILL BE OPENED ON 3RD NOVEMBER, 1902.

THE Exposition, which is situated close to the Railway Station at Hanoi, will comprise a GRAND PALACE and MAGNIFICENT BUILDINGS, containing Artistic, Commercial, Agricultural and Industrial Productions of the greatest variety from France and her Colonies (1st section); French Indo-China (2nd section); and the countries of the Far East—China, Japan, Philippines, Siam, Netherlands India, British India, Straits Settlements, Burma, &c. (3rd section).

THE WEATHER in TONKIN during the months of November, December, January, and February, is mild and invigorating and may be compared to a winter at Nice.

THE GALLERY OF FINE ARTS will contain more than 500 Pictures, and will be organized under the Direction of the Inspector-General of Fine Arts of Paris.

SPECIAL EXCURSIONS by Railways and Steamers to the chief Places of Interest in Indo-China (Cochin-China, Tonkin, Laos, Cambodia, Annam) will be organized at reasonable prices.

ATTRACTIONS OF ALL KINDS: Military Bands, Theatres, Circuses, Concerts, Aquatic Sports, Balloons, Ascensions, Fireworks, &c., &c., will be provided.

REDUCED PRICES will be charged by all Steamship Lines running to Haiphong, from whence Hanoi may be reached in a few hours by Railway or Steamer.

NUMEROUS First-Class HOTELS and CAFES assure every accommodation to visitors at moderate prices.

For FURTHER INFORMATION apply to the French Consulate in the Far East.

P. THOMAS.

Commissaire-Général de l'Exposition de Hanoi.

Hongkong, 1st July, 1902. [1800]

## CARBOLINEUM-AVENARIUS

## USED FOR OVER 25 YEARS.

Thoroughly reliable preservative for Wood and Stone against White Ants, Decay, Fungus, Rot, and Dampness.

LUTGENS, EINSTAMANN & CO.,

Sole Agents for China.

Hongkong, 1st July, 1902. [1801]

EASTERN AND AUSTRALIAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR SYDNEY AND MELBOURNE.

(Calling at Port Darwin and QUEENSLAND PORTS, and taking through Cargo to ADELAIDE, NEW ZEALAND, TASMANIA, &c.)

THE Steamship

"AIRLIE,"

Captain St. John George, will be despatched for the above ports on THURSDAY, the 12th July, at 10 A.M.

This well-known Steamer is specially fitted for Passengers, and has a Refrigerating Chamber which ensures the supply of Fresh Provisions, Ice, &c., throughout the voyage.

This Steamer is installed throughout with the Electric Light.

A Stewardess and a duly qualified Surgeon are carried.

N.B.—Return Tickets issued by this Company to and from Australia are available for return by the Steamers of the China Navigation Company and vice versa.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & CO.,

Agents.

Hongkong, 1st July, 1902. [1808]

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Steamer

"PEKIN,"

FROM BOMBAY, AND STRAITS.

Consignees of Cargo by the above-named vessel are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed and placed at their risk in the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company's Godowns at Kowloon, where each consignment will be sorted out Mark by Mark, and delivery can be obtained as soon as the Goods are landed.

This vessel brings on Cargo—

From Persian Gulf ex a Packmaba.

Goods not cleared by the 7th inst., at 4 P.M., will be subject to rent.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by me in any case whatever.

All damaged packages must be left in the Godowns, and a certificate of the damage obtained from the Godown Company within ten days after the vessel's arrival here, after which no claims will be recognized.

E. A. HEWETT.

Superintendent.

Hongkong, 1st July, 1902. [1807]

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

S.S. "BENGLOB,"

FROM ANTWERP, LONDON AND STRAITS.

CONSIGNEES OF Cargo are hereby informed that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., where and/or from the wharves delivery may be obtained.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods undelivered after the 7th July will be subject to rent.

All Claims against the Steamer must be presented to the Underwriter on or before the 20th July, as they will not be recognized.

All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 7th July, at 11 A.M.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & CO.,

Agents.

Hongkong, 30th June, 1902. [1807]

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GIBB, LIVINGSTON & CO.,

Agents.

Hongkong, 30th June, 1902. [1807]

## NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

## NOTICE

The YUEN HING CHEUNG Firm carrying on business at Mongkok Road, Yuenai, in the Colony of Hongkong, as Engineers.

THE Business of the YUEN HING CHEUNG Firm hitherto carried on at Mongkok Road, Yuenai, in the Colony of Hongkong, is being wound up. All persons having Claims against the above-named YUEN HING CHEUNG Firm are requested to send a statement of their Claims to the undersigned on or before the 15th day of July, 1902.

Dated this 1st July, 1902.

MOUNSEY & BRITTON.

Solicitors.

Nos. 39 & 41, Des Vaux Road.

SHEWAN TOMES & CO'S NEW YORK LINE.

FOR NEW YORK VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE Steamship

"ASAMA,"

Captain F. E. Bement, will be despatched for the above port on or about the 15th August.

For Freight, apply to

SHEWAN TOMES & CO.,

Agents.

Hongkong, 1st July, 1902. [1809]

"BARBER" LINE OF STEAMERS.

S.S. "HEATHBURN,"

FROM NEW YORK, STRAITS AND MANILA.

CONSIGNEES OF Cargo are hereby informed that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, at Kowloon, whence and/or from the wharves delivery may be obtained.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods undelivered after the 7th July, will be subject to rent.

All Claims against the Steamer must be presented to the Underwriter on or before the 10th July, or they will not be recognized.

All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 7th July, at 3 P.M.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by

DODWELL & CO., LD.,

Agents.

Hongkong, 30th June, 1902. [1812]

BAY VIEW HOTEL.

NOTICE.

CHANGE OF PROPRIETORSHIP.

All Claims against the above Hotel must be sent to the undersigned on or before the 1st day of July, 1902, no claims received after that date will be recognized. And all Accounts due to the above Hotel must be settled on or before the 2nd day of July, 1902.

A. HARPER, Proprietor.

Hongkong, 21st June, 1902. [1708]

CARTRIDGES.

NOBEL'S SPORTING BALLISTITE.

Absolutely Smokeless and Water-resisting.

THE BEST MATCH POWDER IN THE WORLD.

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Powder only, and 1 oz. of Shot.

Primrose Cases ... \$3.25

Pegamoid Cases ... 8.50

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5 per cent. discount on orders of 1,000 and over.

Apply to

WM. SCHMIDT & CO.,

Guns makers.

Hongkong, 4th June, 1902. [113]

PURE FRESH WATER.

THE HONGKONG STEAM WATER BOAT CO., LD., is prepared to supply ANY QUANTITY OF PURE FRESH WATER to the Shipping, both for Deck and Boilers.

Call Flag W.

J. W. KEW.

Manager.

20, Des Vaux Road.

Hongkong, 13th June, 1902. [1650]

THE HONGKONG STEAM WATER BOAT CO., LD., is prepared to supply ANY QUANTITY OF PURE FRESH WATER to the Shipping, both for Deck and Boilers.

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BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

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The only office in China having European  
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Every Household Requisite. Depot for  
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also colouring Photos and relief Photos  
Views of China and Manila. Work  
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Navy Contractors, Ship Chandlers,  
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makers, &c. Fresh Water supplied to  
Vessels in the Harbour.

KWONG SANG & CO.  
Shipchandlers, Sailmakers, Provisioners,  
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Tools, Brass and Iron Merchants,  
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MORE & SEIMUND,  
43 and 45, Des Voeux Road, Shipchandlers,  
Sailmakers, Riggers, Commission Agents  
and General Storekeepers; Sole Agents  
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DROZ & CO.  
10, Queen's Road Central. Repairs of  
Watches and Clocks by competent  
European experts at moderate rates.

## WANTED IMMEDIATELY.

A N EXPERIENCED PORTUGUESE  
CLERK for Canton.  
ARNOLD, KARBURG & CO.  
Hongkong, 30th June, 1902. [1780]

## WANTED IMMEDIATELY.

FOR ONE MONTH, A SMALL HOUSE or  
FLAT. Unfurnished or Furnished.  
State Rent required.  
Address—  
Care of Daily Press Office.  
Hongkong, 18th June, 1902. [1806]

## WANTED

BY THE AMERICAN TOBACCO CO., a  
young ASSISTANT. Must understand  
General Office Work and Typewriting.  
Apply by letter only.  
Hongkong, 28th June, 1902. [1772]

## SITUATION WANTED.

ENGAGEMENT as GOVERNESS  
desired.  
S. Y.  
Care of Daily Press Office.  
Hongkong, 24th June, 1902. [1737]

## BRITISH NORTH BOERNE.

## WANTED.

A N EXPERIENCED FOREMAN for a  
Government Timber Mill. Must be  
thoroughly acquainted with the erection  
and management of Timber-Bating Machinery.  
Forward copies of recent testimonials and state  
salary required to  
DIRECTOR OF PUBLIC WORKS,  
Saudakua.  
Hongkong, 4th February, 1902. [446]

## NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that by  
an Order of the Supreme Court of  
Hongkong made on the 16th day of May, 1902,  
under Section 58 of "The Probate Ordinance,  
1897," the time for Creditors and others to send  
in their claims against the estate of  
JAMES TEE JAM & S. E. WOON  
WALLA, late of Victoria in the Colony of  
Hongkong, Broker, deceased, who died on the  
17th day of March, 1902, was limited to the  
17th day of July, 1902.  
Claims against the above mentioned Estate  
may be sent to the undersigned  
H. K. H. LINES,  
Solicitor for  
Messrs. Francis Hornum & Arjones  
and Jehangir "Gorogoo" Khatkhat  
the Executors,  
54 Queen's Road Central.  
Hongkong, 17th May, 1902. [1498]

**BONZOLINE BILLIARD**  
**BALLS.**  
The Most Perfect  
and  
ONLY RELIABLE SUBSTITUTE  
FOR IVORY BALLS.

BONZOLINE BILLIARD BALLS 2s.  
PRICE Rs. 30 per set.

**C. LAZARUS & CO.**  
BILLIARD TABLE MANUFACTURERS,  
60 & 61, Bentinck Street,  
CALCUTTA. [3913-1]

## TO LET

GODOWNS at WANCHAI, suitable for  
Storage of Yarn.

Apply to—  
EDWARD OSBORNE,  
Secretary.  
The Hongkong & Kowloon Wharf  
and Godown Company, Ltd.  
Hongkong, 13th May, 1902. [1379]

## TO LET.

HOUSE No. 13, GAGE STREET, Six  
Rooms.  
Apply to—  
E. A. DE CARVALHO,  
C. F. DE CARVALHO.  
Hongkong, 2nd May, 1902. [1277]

## TO BE LET.

"BISNEE VILLA," FORBULUM,  
Immediate Possession.  
Apply to—  
LINDSEY & DAVIS.  
Hongkong, 24th March, 1902. [89]

## TO LET.

OFFICES at 6, QUEEN'S ROAD  
CENTRAL.  
Apply to—  
G. GIRAUULT.  
Hongkong, 3rd January, 1902.

## TO LET.

NO. 3 "MAGDALEN TERRACE,"  
MAGAZINE GAR.  
Apply to—  
SPANISH PROCURATION.  
Hongkong, 1st April, 1902. [977]

## TO LET.

"BARNESFOOT," UPPER RICHMOND  
ROAD.  
Apply to—  
DEACON & HASTINGS,  
10, Queen's Road.  
Hongkong, 14th June, 1902. [1165]

## TO LET.

OFFICES in GROUND FLOOR of DES  
VOEUX ROAD and ICE HOUSE STREET.  
For Particulars, apply to  
THE MEDICAL HALL.  
Hongkong, 10th March, 1902. [755]

## TO LET.

TWO OR THREE LARGE ROOMS,  
suitable for Offices, on first floor of No. 1  
Ice House Lane.  
Apply to—  
THE MANAGER,  
Hongkong Ice Company, Ltd.  
Hongkong, 1st May, 1902. [1267]

## TO LET.

A NEW EUROPEAN HOUSE situated  
on the North Spur of Morrison Hill. It  
has a splendid view, and enjoys the full benefit  
of the south-west monsoon.  
For Particulars apply to—  
W. LYSAUGHT,  
151, Wanchai Road.  
Hongkong, 2nd June, 1902. [1555]

## TO LET.

NOS. 6, 8, 10 and 12, CASTLE ROAD,  
and  
Nos. 7, 9, 11 and 13, SEYMOUR ROAD.  
Immediate Possession.  
Apply to—  
WO KEE & CO.,  
No. 288, Des Voeux Road Central.  
Hongkong, 30th June, 1902. [1778]

## TO LET.

GODOWNS at BOWENSTON, Cheap  
Rental.  
Apply to—  
AHMET BUMJAHN,  
Hongkong, 11th January, 1902. [235]

## TO LET.

13 EUROPEAN HOUSES: Nos. 20, 24,  
26, 28, 30, 32, 34, 40, 44, 46, 48, 50,  
and 56, LEIGHTON HILL ROAD.  
Apply to—  
THE HONGKONG & KOWLOON LAND  
AND LOAN COMPANY, LTD.,  
No. 8, Queen's Road West.  
Hongkong, 30th April, 1902. [1259]

## TO LET.

WITH IMMEDIATE POSSESSION,  
TERRACE.  
AT PEAK, No. 4, CAMERON VILLAS,  
Unfurnished, and "THE EYRIE," Furnished,  
from 1st August.  
For all Particulars, apply to—  
TURNER & CO.  
Hongkong, 25th June, 1902. [1756]

## TO LET.

NO. 11, MACDONNELL ROAD.  
HOUSES in CLIFTON GARDENS, Conduit  
Road.  
HOUSES at CAUSEWAY BAY, facing the  
Polo Ground.  
A HOUSE in HUPON TERRACE.  
GODOWNS at BLUE BUILDINGS.  
Apply to—  
THE HONGKONG LAND INVEST-  
MENT AGENCY CO., LTD.,  
No. 8, Queen's Road West.  
Hongkong, 19th June, 1902. [71]

## TO LET.

NO. 3, QUEEN'S GARDENS.  
Apply to—  
G. C. ANDERSON,  
4, Pedder Street (Ground Floor).  
Hongkong, 19th March, 1902. [809]

## TO LET.

"TANG YUEN,"  
MACDONNELL ROAD.  
ROAD AND RESIDENCE.  
Apply to—  
AIRY and WELL-FURNISHED  
ROOMS. Uninterrupted View of Harbour.  
Apply to the House at FAIRBANKS & CO.,  
Queen's Road.  
[1066]

## TO LET.

BOARD AND RESIDENCE.  
MRS. GILLANDERS,  
"GLENWOOD,"  
21, CAUSEWAY ROAD.  
Hongkong, 4th April, 1902. [1025]

## TO LET.

BOARD AND RESIDENCE.  
COMFORTABLY FURNISHED  
ROOMS, with Bath.  
Apply to Mrs. MATHER,  
2, Pedder's Hill.  
Hongkong, 1st January, 1902.

PRINCE TSAI CHEN  
IN ENGLAND.

Prince Chen arrived at Marseilles by the P. and O. steamer *Austral* on the 25th May. The Chinese Minister in Paris had proceeded to Marseilles to meet the envoy. He had intended to land at Plymouth, but in consequence of the roughness of the passage from Singapore to Aden, he decided to land at Marseilles, and, after resting there a day or two, to come direct to London. Accordingly he left on the 25th ult., and coming a night through, his Imperial Highness reached Dover on the 26th May, being met by Mr. Verney, representing the Foreign Office, who handed to his Imperial Highness a telegram from the Marquis of Lansdowne, Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, bidding him, in the name of the King, welcome the distinguished envoy. Sir Halliday Macartney, English Secretary to the Chinese Legation; Mr. J. Duncan Campbell, Secretary to the Special Embassy; Mr. Bruce Hart, son of Sir Robert Hart, G.C.M.G., Inspector-General of Chinese Customs, were also present. The envoy and the largest *Dover*, which, like the Chinese Imperial Standard at the summit of the Dragon on a yellow ground. This is the first occasion on which this flag has ever been flown on a cross-Channel steamer. The *Dover* made an excellent passage, and the voyage was evidently of the utmost interest to the Chinese, who, with one exception, have never before visited England. The white cliffs of Dover they not happily alluded to as the "great wall of England." A large crowd assembled on the Admiralty Pier to witness the Prince's arrival. As soon as the steamer was moored, Mr. H. Verney, Mr. J. Duncan Campbell, and Sir Halliday Macartney, with two Chinese secretaries from the Legation, boarded the vessel, as also the Mayor and the Town Clerk (Sir William Knocker) of Dover. The interview took place in the state saloon, and there the Mayor (Mr. Hermann Mowll) addressed his Highness as follows:

Imperial Highness.—As representing the ancient town and Port of Dover it is my privilege to offer you a cordial welcome to the shores of Old England. I believe it is 500 years since the first Treaty of Peace, Friendship, and Commerce was concluded between Great Britain and China. It was the first treaty of the kind, and was followed by treaties with other Powers on similar lines. Subsequently came the Treaty of Tientsin, which has been in force for the last 40 years, and is, I understand, now under revision. Great as has been the increase of trade under this treaty it is hoped that the revision will result in a greater expansion of friendly relations between the two countries. In selecting your Imperial Highness as a Prince of the Imperial Family of China, the most ancient Empire in the world, to represent His Majesty the Emperor of China at the Coronation of our beloved Sovereign King Edward VII. His Imperial Majesty shows that he recognises the importance of developing the commercial interests of both countries, and I venture to hope that your Highness's stay in England will be a most agreeable one, and that you will take back to your great Empire in the East a good impression of the resources and civilisation of the West.

Sir Cheung Ling Ching, K.C.M.G., Counselor of the Chinese Special Embassy, made the following reply:—"Your Worship, His Highness desires us to thank you for your friendly expression of welcome on this his first landing on the shores of this great Empire—an Empire of whose institutions and prosperity he has read and heard so much. His Highness feels himself highly fortunate to have the honour to represent his august Sovereign on the auspicious event of His Majesty King Edward's Coronation. It is his sincere wish that the results of so friendly a mission will tend to strengthen the good relations so happily existing between the two countries, and his Highness hopes that what he will hear, see, and learn in this country will be of benefit to his beloved land, to his august master, and to himself."

The party then proceeded to the salmon carriage and proceeded to London, travelling as far as Horse Hill, attached to the ordinary boat train, the salmon being taken to Victoria as a special. Here the Royal waiting-room was thrown open, and the platform carpeted with crimson cloth. On the platform were Colonel the Hon. Sir W. J. Colville (the King's Master of the Ceremonies). He wore a brilliant staff uniform with orders, and his scarlet coat contrasted admirably with the costumes of the staff of the Chinese Legation, who were present. The retiring Chinese Minister was prevented by illness from attending, and it was understood that his successor was absent because he has not yet been able to present his credentials. The barriers were lined with spectators, who craved the greatest interest in the proceedings. When the train drew up at the platform Sir W. Colville approached the door of the saloon in which Prince Chen and a few privileged ones had travelled, and cordially welcomed the Special Ambassador, and the slightly-built wearer of the Yellow Robe, attached to the Chinese Minister, who was seated in the carriage. Meanwhile the members of his suite were exchanging salutations in a series of obeisances with the Legation staff. Sir William Colville drove with the Prince and his Counsellor to the Hotel Cecil, where his Excellency Chang Tshay, the new Minister to the Court of St. James's, was in waiting.

## THE FRENCH IN CENTRAL AFRICA.

The Paris representative of the Times sends that journal the following from a correspondent who writes with an intimate knowledge of the subject:—  
The French Government is beginning to lift the veil very slightly from the scene of its military operations in Central Africa. Another battle has been fought, costing the life of a brilliant officer, in the eastward march towards Wadai. But a very important and serious change is visible now in the character of the fighting. It is no longer with the races of pure blacks such as were met with in Bornu that the French have to deal. Sooner almost than was expected, the Senegal and the Niger have been met with the help of the semi-Moored tribes north of the black belt who live the caravan routes they are preparing to dispute the advance on Wadai. To any one acquainted with Central African affairs it has long been known that the black races present no serious difficulties even to small military expeditions equipped with modern guns and outfitted by Europeans. The fighting qualities of the timid blacks of Central Africa are almost nil, but the advent of the Arab element has brought a sterner factor into the problem, which may oblige the conquering Power vastly to increase its military forces in those regions; a long, difficult, and expensive process.  
The accounts of the latest fight confirm this view. The battle of Sir Ali has shown that the French are now in contact with that fanatical Arab element against which Lord Kitchener had to contend in the Sudan. Far from fleeing at

the first onset, which is usually the case with the blacks, the Arabs resolutely charged the French troops formed in square, and allowed themselves to be exterminated, while the French troops were obliged to bring their artillery into play and to make a bayonet charge to secure their victory. The followers of the Senusi were left in the lurch by the wilder, less disciplined, and more easily routed Targui, but they stood their ground. There is good reason to suppose that the actual military strength of the French in Central Africa is too weak to make a further move towards the Senusi stronghold a prudent measure. That this view is held in certain quarters seems to be confirmed by the fact that it is already hinted that the French may content themselves with negotiating with the Sultan of Wadai for a protectorate only, and not an annexation, competing diplomatically with the Sultan there for the exchange of French influence against that of the Senusi. To some extent this may be possible, and the prestige of the recent victory may not be without its effect on the minds of the weak blacks so prone to join hands immediately with the strongest. Still, if their victory with rapidity, the Senusi will find time to stiffen the backs of the Wadai rulers.

In any case, out-of-effect of the conquest by the French, whether by the establishment of a protectorate or by annexation, will be essentially to put an end to all caravan trade with the north and Benghazi. The Senusi will stand masters between the Turks and the French. But here they are on ground of such vastness and difficulty for military operations that it is almost impossible to conceive that the French Government will harbour the ambition of pursuing their military operations to the limits assigned to them by the convention of 1899 in the north-east direction, and using Wadai or any part of Central Africa as a base. The Senusi, therefore, of reaching Wadai from the French Congo—the shortest in actual distance from the sea—is practically insurmountable for the reason that human portage is a necessity over considerable distances. Although from the north, through Tunis or Algeria, the distances are much greater, there are many countervailing advantages. The caravan can be used, and as a means of transport it may be considered useful to the steam engine as a contracted, with the stage coach. The French must, therefore, find means of opening up the caravan routes from the north, if they are to derive any benefit from these poor regions. Meanwhile there is another curious element to be considered. So far we have no authentic news of the doings of the Turkish expedition sent to the interior of Benghazi, nor of a similar expedition on the way to the south of Tripoli. However, the opinion of the French may hold regarding the intention of the Sultan of Turkey in these regions, it will be a very serious matter if—by no means an improbable story—he decides to support the Senusi either directly or openly in resisting the French march northwards to his boundary in Cyrenaica, and to preserve the trade as far as possible with his hinterland, at least to Wadai. It is much to be feared, however, that the practical results of the present operations will be the complete extinction of all trade between the centre of Africa and Europe except through the Niger Territory, from Bornu, and that also must for a long time be very limited. As regards Tripoli and its caravan trade, it is inevitably doomed to extinction now from Wadai, just as it was extinguished from Bornu by the advent of Babah to the Sultanate of that country and his seizure of all the property belonging to Tripoli merchants. The Arab is essentially a cautious trader, and the extinction of the trade is not difficult to prognosticate. In his place will come the unrest and excitement of religious fanaticism, such as followed the capture of Khartoum by the Dervishes in the Sudan when General Gordon was killed. With the French in Wadai, the Senusi, who have become in the Moslem world the successors of the Mahdists, will certainly close all connection with the north. Meanwhile, however, the French are inclined to hope that it may be possible to negotiate with the Senusi on a friendly basis for the opening of trade with the north by the usual caravan routes, to which end their religious establishments are being respected. It is difficult to pronounce a decisive opinion regarding the possibility of a peaceful arrangement with the Senusi, which their past history and their religious tenets make somewhat improbable; but much will depend on the attitude the Sultan of Turkey may adopt in the matter.

THE UNDERIGNED, having been appointed AGENTS for the above Company, are prepared to ACCEPT RISKS against FIRE at Current Rates.  
SHEWAN TOMES & CO., Agents.  
Hongkong, 3rd July, 1901. [1796]

THE UNDERIGNED, having been appointed AGENTS for the above Company, are prepared to ACCEPT RISKS against FIRE at Current Rates.  
SIEMSEN & CO., Agents.  
Hongkong, 16th May, 1892.

THE UNDERIGNED, having been appointed AGENTS for the above Company, are prepared to ACCEPT RISKS against FIRE at Current Rates.  
NORTH GERMAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF HAMBURG.  
The Underigned AGENTS of the above Company are prepared to ACCEPT RISKS against FIRE at Current Rates.  
SIEMSEN & CO., Agents.  
Hongkong, 29th May 1895.

THE UNDERIGNED, having been appointed AGENTS for the above Company, are prepared to ACCEPT RISKS against FIRE at Current Rates.  
TRANSATLANTIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF HAMBURG.  
The Underigned, having been appointed AGENTS for the above Company, are prepared to ACCEPT RISKS against FIRE at Current Rates.  
SIEMSEN & CO., Agents.  
Hongkong, 16th November, 1872.

THE UNDERIGNED, having been appointed AGENTS for the above Company, are prepared to ACCEPT RISKS against FIRE at Current Rates.  
SALAMANDER FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.  
The Underigned, having been appointed AGENTS for the above Company, are prepared to ACCEPT RISKS against FIRE at Current Rates.  
HOTZ, JACOB & CO., Agents.  
Hongkong, 2nd April, 1900.

THE UNDERIGNED, having been appointed AGENTS for the above Company, are prepared to ACCEPT RISKS against FIRE at Current Rates.  
"L'URBAINE" FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LD. (Established 1838).  
The Underigned, having been appointed AGENTS for the above Company, are prepared to ACCEPT RISKS against FIRE at Current Rates.  
P. LEMAIRE & CO., Agents.  
Hongkong, 7th February, 1901. [478]

## INSURANCES

## NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.

TOTAL FUNDS at 31st DECEMBER, 1900, £14,732,681.  
I. AUTHORIZED CAPITAL, £3,000,000 0 0  
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL, 2,750,000 0 0  
PAID-UP CAPITAL, 687,500 0 0  
II. FIRE FUNDS, 2,933,716 14 4

THE Underigned, having been appointed AGENTS for the above Company, are prepared to ACCEPT RISKS against FIRE at Current Rates.  
SHEWAN TOMES & CO., Agents.  
Hongkong, 3rd July, 1901. [1796]

## SUN INSURANCE OFFICE, LONDON

FOUNDED 1710.  
The Underigned, having been appointed AGENTS for the above Company, are prepared to ACCEPT RISKS against FIRE at Current Rates.  
SIEMSEN & CO., Agents.  
Hongkong, 16th May, 1892.

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The Underigned, having been appointed AGENTS for the above Company, are prepared to ACCEPT RISKS against FIRE at Current Rates.  
SIEMSEN & CO., Agents.  
Hongkong, 16th November, 1872.

## SALAMANDER FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY

The Underigned, having been appointed AGENTS for the above Company, are prepared to ACCEPT RISKS against FIRE at Current Rates.  
HOTZ, JACOB & CO., Agents.  
Hongkong, 2nd April, 1900.

## "L'URBAINE" FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LD.

The Underigned, having been appointed AGENTS for the above Company, are prepared to ACCEPT RISKS against FIRE at Current Rates.  
P. LEMAIRE & CO., Agents.  
Hongkong, 7th February, 1901. [478]

## THE AMERICAN SYSTEM OF DENTISTRY

DR. M. H. CHAUN,  
33, DES VOEUX ROAD CENTRAL, HONGKONG.  
From the University of Pennsylvania, U.S.A.  
Hongkong, 4th March, 1902. [1638]

## THE AMERICAN SYSTEM OF DENTISTRY

DR. M. H. CHAUN,  
33, DES VOEUX ROAD CENTRAL, HONGKONG.  
From the University of Pennsylvania, U.S.A.  
Hongkong, 4th March, 1902. [1638]

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From the University of Pennsylvania, U.S.A.  
Hongkong, 4th March, 1902. [1638]

## THE WESTERN ASSURANCE COMPANY OF TORONTO, CANADA

INCORPORATED 1851.  
CAPITAL, £410,000.  
THE Underigned, having been appointed AGENTS for the above Company, are prepared to ACCEPT RISKS against FIRE at Current Rates.  
W. M. MEYERINK & CO., Agents.  
Hongkong, 19th May, 1902. [1142]

## AACHEN AND MUNICH FIRE INSURANCE CO.

OF AIX-LE-CHAPPEL.  
THE Underigned, having been appointed AGENTS for the above Company, are prepared to ACCEPT RISKS against FIRE at Current Rates.  
W. M. MEYERINK & CO., Agents.  
Hongkong, 21st April, 1897. [1118]

## THE LIVERPOOL AND GLOBE INSURANCE COMPANY



## VESSELS ADVERTISED AS LOADING.

To ascertain the anchorage of any Vessel, the Harbour has been divided into Four Sections, commencing from Green Island. Vessels anchoring nearest Kowloon are marked 1, nearest Hongkong 2, midway between Hongkong and Kowloon 3, and those vessels berthed at the Kowloon Wharf 4, together with the number denoting the section.

1. From Green Island to the Harbour Master's  
2. From Harbour Master's to Blake Pier.  
3. From Blake Pier to Naval Yard.  
4. From Naval Yard to East Point.

DESTINATION	VESSEL'S NAME	FLAG & REG.	BERTH	CAPTAIN	FOR FREIGHT APPLY TO	TO BE DESPATCHED
LONDON &c. VIA PORTS OF CALL	PARRAMATTA	Brit. str.	2 m.	F. J. Fox	P. & O. S. N. Co.	On 31st inst. at Noon.
LONDON	STENTOR	Brit. str.	2 m.	E. Spicer	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	On 3rd inst. at Noon.
LONDON	ALCANTARA	Brit. str.	2 m.		P. & O. S. N. Co.	On 11th inst. at Noon.
LONDON	SARPOND	Brit. str.	2 m.		BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	On 10th inst.
LONDON & ANTWERP VIA SUEZ CANAL	BENLID	Brit. str.	2 m.	Clark	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	On or about 15th inst.
LONDON & ANTWERP	ULYSSES	Brit. str.	2 m.		GIBB, LIVINGSTON & CO.	On 5th August.
LIVERPOOL DIRECT	TELEMACHUS	Brit. str.	2 m.		BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	On 16th August.
MARSEILLES, HAVRE & HAMBURG	IDONEUS	Brit. str.	2 m.		BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	On 20th August.
BREMEN, VIA PORT OF CALL	TYDEUS	Brit. str.	2 m.	Madson	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	On 4th inst.
HAVRE, BREMEN & HAMBURG	STRASSBURG	Ger. str.	2 m.	W. Thompson	HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE	On 12th inst. at Daylight.
HAVRE & HAMBURG	SADO MARU	Ger. str.	2 m.		NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 10th inst. at Noon.
HAVRE & HAMBURG	PRINZ HEINRICH	Ger. str.	2 m.	Schmidt	HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE	On 15th inst.
HAVRE & HAMBURG	SAMBIA	Ger. str.	2 m.	Bahle	HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE	On 30th inst.
NEW YORK VIA PORTS & SUEZ CANAL	O. FRED LAURE	Ger. str.	2 m.	Fuchs	HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE	On 14th August.
NEW YORK VIA SUEZ CANAL	WURZBURG	Ger. str.	2 m.	von Blunz	HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE	On 23rd August.
NEW YORK VIA SUEZ CANAL	KONIGSBERG	Ger. str.	2 m.	Mayer	HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE	On 10th September.
NEW YORK VIA SUEZ CANAL	SHIMOSA	Brit. str.	2 m.		DODWELL & CO. LIMITED	Quick despatch.
NEW YORK VIA SUEZ CANAL	INDRAMATO	Brit. str.	2 m.		JARDINE, MATHESON & CO.	On 20th inst.
NEW YORK VIA SUEZ CANAL	RAIDORSHIRE	Brit. str.	2 m.	Thomson	SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.	On or about 15th inst.
NEW YORK VIA SUEZ CANAL	BENGLEUCH	Brit. str.	2 m.	Davis	GIBB, LIVINGSTON & CO.	Quick despatch.
NEW YORK	COMET	Brit. str.	2 m.		REUTER, BROCKELMANN & CO.	On 19th inst.
NEW YORK	VERONA	Brit. str.	2 m.	F. F. Bennett	CARLOWITZ & CO.	On or about 15th August.
NEW YORK VIA SUEZ CANAL	ASAMA	Brit. str.	2 m.	H. Pybus, R.N.R.	SHEWAN TOMES & CO.	On 16th inst. at Noon.
NEW YORK VIA SUEZ CANAL	EMPEROR OF JAPAN	Brit. str.	2 m.	H. Mowatt	CANADIAN PACIFIC R. CO.	On 26th inst.
VANCOUVER VIA SHANGHAI &c.	OLYMPIA	Brit. str.	2 m.	J. Macbride	DODWELL & CO. LIMITED	To-morrow.
VICTORIA, B.C. & TACOMA VIA JAPAN	SHISANO MARU	Jap. str.	2 m.	M. J. Curran	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 14th inst. at 4 P.M.
VICTORIA (B.C.) & SEATTLE VIA SHANGHAI &c.	INDRAVELLI	Brit. str.	2 m.	St. John George	PORTLAND & ASIATIC S.S. CO.	On 17th inst.
PORTLAND, OREGON	ALBIS	Brit. str.	2 m.	E. W. Haswell	GIBB, LIVINGSTON & CO.	On 25th inst. at 10 A.M.
AUSTRALIAN PORTS	KUMANO MARU	Jap. str.	2 m.		NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 28th inst.
AUSTRALIAN PORTS	TAITVEN	Brit. str.	2 m.	Bollen	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	On 15th inst.
TRISTE, &c. VIA SINGAPORE, &c.	MARIA VALERIE	Brit. str.	2 m.	A. G. Cabitt	P. & O. S. N. Co.	On or about 12th inst.
YOKOHAMA, VIA SHANGHAI, MOJI & KOBE	HANCA	Jap. str.	2 m.	J. W. Wale	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 4th inst. at Daylight.
YOKOHAMA, VIA SHANGHAI, MOJI & KOBE	TANBA MARU	Jap. str.	2 m.	W. Thompson	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 12th inst. at Daylight.
KOBE & YOKOHAMA	SANUO MARU	Jap. str.	2 m.	C. H. Butler	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 20th inst. at Noon.
KOBE & YOKOHAMA	YAMATO MARU	Jap. str.	2 m.	H. Fraser	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 25th inst. at Noon.
NAGASAKI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	KASUGA MARU	Jap. str.	2 m.	M. Yagi	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 15th inst.
MOJI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	MIKE MARU	Jap. str.	2 m.		BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	On 8th inst.
TIENSIN	KWEIYANG	Brit. str.	2 m.	Schmidt	SHEWAN & CO.	To-day, at 4 P.M.
SHANGHAI	LUONGMOON	Ger. str.	2 m.		P. & O. S. N. Co.	On 11th inst. at Noon.
SHANGHAI & KOBE	WHAMPOA	Brit. str.	2 m.	A. G. Cabitt	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	On or about 4th inst.
SHANGHAI	VALETTA	Brit. str.	2 m.	T. Ogata	P. & O. S. N. Co.	On 8th inst.
SHANGHAI	DAIJIN MARU	Jap. str.	1 m.	K. Sudaiki	MITSUBI BUSSAN KAISHA	To-morrow.
FOOCHOW VIA SWATOW & AMOY	AMURO MARU	Jap. str.	1 m.	T. Saito	MITSUBI BUSSAN KAISHA	On 8th July.
AMOY	HAIRONG	Brit. str.	2 m.	Gibson	DODWELL & CO. LIMITED	To-day, at 11 A.M.
SWATOW, AMOY & TAMSUI	ROSETTA MARU	Jap. str.	2 m.	Tate	MITSUBI BUSSAN KAISHA	To-day, at Noon.
MANILA	YUENHANG	Brit. str.	2 m.	Rolle	JARDINE, MATHESON & CO.	To-day, at 4.30 P.M.
SINGAPORE, PENANG & CALCUTTA	LAISANG	Brit. str.	2 m.	Payne	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	To-morrow, at 4 P.M.
BOMBAY VIA SINGAPORE & COLOMBO	KAGOSHIMA MARU	Jap. str.	2 m.	K. Kori	CARLOWITZ & CO.	On 11th inst. at Noon.
BOMBAY, VIA SINGAPORE & COLOMBO	HIROSHIMA MARU	Jap. str.	2 m.	Musio	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 18th inst. at Noon.

## SHIPPING.

## ARRIVALS.

June 29, ERNEST SIMONS, French str., 2,102, Dunlop, Fremy, Marcellis 1st June and Saigon 27th. Mails and General—MESSAGERS MARITIMES.

June 30, BENLOUE, British str., 1,820, Jas. Potter, London and Singapore 23rd June, General—GIBB, LIVINGSTON & CO.

June 30, FEA, German str., 1,772, Schouwand, Hongkong 25th June, Coal—JESSEN & CO.

June 30, GLENFALLOCH, British str., 1,434, Blairbridge, Singapore 24th June, General—CHINESE.

June 30, HEATHBURN, British str., 2,740, Keith, New York and Manila 27th June, Oil—DODWELL & CO. LTD.

June 30, HALLOWAY, Dutch str., 1,070, J. Rijn, Rotterdam 24th June, Oil—ARMHOLD, KARLSRUHE & CO.

June 30, KAGOSHIMA MARU, Jap. str., 4,404, K. Kori, Kobe 24th June, General—NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

June 30, KONG BEN, German str., 802, Ziegenbein, Bangkok 24th June, Rice and Lard—BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE.

June 30, PEKIN, British str., 2,522, W. B. Palmer, Bombay 14th June, General—P. & O. S. N. Co.

June 30, SOPHIE RICKERS, German str., 2,262, H. Pape, Moscow 22nd June, Coal—ARMHOLD, KARLSRUHE & CO.

## CLEARANCES.

AT THE HARBOR MASTER'S OFFICE.

30th June.

Esper, British ship, for Astoria.

Longwood, German str., for Shanghai.

Peking, British str., for Manila.

Santa, Norwegian str., for Shanghai.

Tingnan, German str., for Swatow.

Victoria, Swedish str., for Amoy.

31st June.

Chinmaya, Japanese cruiser, for Formosa.

Formosa, British str., for London.

30th June.

Chitrovi, British str., for Australia.

ERNEST SIMONS, French str., for Shanghai.

FECH, No. Chinese str., for Canton.

Hok, French str., for Haichong.

KINSHU MARU, Japanese str., for Seattle.

Lokang, British str., for Swatow.

Srinet, French str., for Europe.

## VESSELS IN DOCK.

30th June.

KROON DOCKS.

Kanjoon Docks.—Dr. H. J. Kier, Sang-Cosmoque.

31st June.

June 11, BRIT. PASSED ANER.

March 10, from New York, Fortior, Kidd.

June 11, Dutty, from Koning Willem I.

Hubert June 11, from Hongkong, Him Baskie.

March 5, from Philadelphia, Him Baskie.

June 13, Norwegian str., Nagasaki.

Freeman, from Amsterdam for Batavia.

## VESSEL ON THE BERTH.

REGULAR STEAMSHIP SERVICE TO NEW YORK VIA PORTS AND SUEZ CANAL (WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT PHILIPPINE PORTS).

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG, 1902.

"SHIMOSA" 6th July.

"BRABMAR" 10th July.

"ATHOLL" 20th July.

"HEATHBURN" 31st July.

"RICHMOND CASTLE" 1st August.

"LENOX" 1st August.

"AFRIDI" 1st August.

For Freight and further information, apply to DODWELL & CO. LTD., Agents.

Hongkong, 24th June, 1902.

## VESSELS ON THE BERTH.

## DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR SWATOW, AMOY AND TAMSUI.

THE Company's Steamship

"HAILONG."

Captain Gibbon, will be despatched for the above ports TO-DAY, the 1st July, at 11 A.M.

For Freight or Passage, apply to DOUGLAS LAURENCE & CO., General Managers.

Hongkong, 24th June, 1902. [177]

TOYO KISEN KAISHA, (ORIENTAL S.S. CO.)

REGULAR SERVICE BETWEEN HONGKONG AND MANILA.

THE Company's well-known Steamship

"ROSETTA MARU."

3876 Tons.

Captain Tate, will be despatched for MANILA TO-DAY, the 1st July, at Noon.

Magnificent Accommodation. Comfortable Cabins. Excellent Table. Unrivalled Speed. Electric Light. Doctor and Stewardess carried.

For Freight or Passage, apply to THE MATSUI BUSSAN KAISHA, Agents.

Prince's Buildings, 1st House Street, Hongkong, 24th June, 1902. [16]

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR MANILA.

THE Company's Steamship

"LAISANG."

Captain Rolfe, will be despatched as above TO-DAY (TUESDAY), the 1st July, at 4.30 P.M.

This Steamer has superior accommodation for First-class Passengers, and is fitted throughout with Electric Light.

For Freight or Passage, apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & CO. General Managers.

Hongkong, 24th June, 1902. [170]

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR SINGAPORE, PENANG AND CALCUTTA.

THE Company's Steamship

"LAISANG."

Captain Rolfe, will be despatched as above TO-MORROW, the 2nd July, at 4.30 P.M.

For Freight or Passage, apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & CO. General Managers.

Hongkong, 24th June, 1902. [170]

UNITED STATES AND CHINA-JAPAN LINE.

REGULAR MONTHLY SERVICE FROM JAPAN, CHINA, HONGKONG AND SINGAPORE.

TO NEW YORK VIA SUEZ CANAL.

The following steamer, which is despatched as above at monthly intervals, carrying cargo at current rates.

S.S. "INDRAMAYO" July, 1st.

S.S. "INDRANI" August, 1st.

A NEW STEAMER September, 1st.

For Freight and further information, apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., Agents "Indra" Line, Ltd.

THE FAST ROUTE BETWEEN CHINA, JAPAN, AND EUROPE, VIA CANADA AND THE UNITED STATES.

CALLING AT SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA AND VICTORIA, B.C.

SAFETY. SPEED. PUNCTUALITY.

"Empress" Twin Screw Steamships—6,000 Tons—10,000 Horse-Power—Speed 19 knots.

SAVING THREE TO SEVEN DAYS AT CROSS THE PACIFIC.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.

(SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.)

R.M.S. "EMPEROR OF JAPAN" Comdr. H. Pybus, R.N.R. WEDNESDAY, 16th July

R.M.S. "ATHENIAN" Comdr. H. Mowatt SATURDAY, 26th July

R.M.S. "EMPEROR OF CHINA" Comdr. E. Archibald, R.N.R. WEDNESDAY, 27th Aug.

R.M.S. "EMPEROR OF INDIA" Comdr. O. P. Marshall, R.N.R. WEDNESDAY, 27th Aug.

R.M.S. "TAIFAR" Comdr. E. Beetham, R.N.R. WEDNESDAY, 10th Sept.

THE magnificent TWIN-SCREW STEAMSHIPS of this Line pass through the famous INLAND SEA OF JAPAN, and usually make the voyage YOKOHAMA to VANCOUVER (B.C.) in 12 DAYS, saving THREE DAYS to a WEEK in the Trans-Pacific journey, and make connection at Vancouver with the PALATIAL OVERLAND TRAINS of the CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY, which leave daily, and cross the Continent FROM THE PACIFIC TO THE ATLANTIC WITHOUT CHANGE. Close connection is made at Montreal, Quebec, Halifax, New York and Boston with all Trans-Atlantic Lines, which passengers to Great Britain and the Continent are given choice of.

Passengers Booked through to all principal points and AROUND THE WORLD. Return tickets to various points at reduced rates, Good for 4, 6, 9, and 12 months.

SPECIAL RATES (First class only) granted to Missionaries, Members of the Naval, Military, Diplomatic, and Civil Services, and to European Officials in the Service of China and Japan Governments.

The attractive features of this Company's route embrace its PALATIAL STEAMSHIPS, (second to none in the World), the LUXURANCE OF ITS TRANS-CONTINENTAL TRAINS (the Company having received the highest award for same at recent Chicago World Exhibition), and the beauty of its MAGNIFICENT MOUNTAIN AND LAKE SCENERY through which the Railway passes.

THE DINING CARS AND MOUNTAIN HOTELS of this route are owned and operated by the Company, and their appointments and Cuisine are unequalled.

SPECIAL EXTRA SERVICE.

The Company's Steamships "TARTAR" and "ATHENIAN" have now been placed on the Line between CHINA AND JAPAN PORTS and VANCOUVER, as additional sailings, taking Cargo and Passengers for all points in CANADA and the UNITED STATES.

In addition to the excellent First Saloon Passenger accommodation, the "ATHENIAN" takes 2nd Cabin Passengers with accommodation unequalled on the Pacific, also Steerage.

The "TARTAR" takes First Class and Steerage Passengers only. The run is usually made between YOKOHAMA and VANCOUVER in 14 Days.

For further information, Maps, Guides, Books, Rates of Passage and Freight, apply to J. E. BROWN, General Agent, 111, Market Street.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA (THE JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY)

PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG—SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

STEAMERS.

KAGOSHIMA MARU BOMBAY VIA SINGAPORE and TUESDAY, 1st July, at 4 P.M.

K. Kori COLOMBO at 4 P.M.

TANBA MARU KOBE and YOKOHAMA at DAYLIGHT.

J. W. Wale SYDNEY and MELBOURNE VIA THURSDAY ISLAND, TOWNSVILLE and BRISBANE at Noon.

KUMANO MARU MARSEILLES, LONDON, ANTWERP, VIA SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO and PORT SAID at DAYLIGHT.

SADO MARU W. Thompson at DAYLIGHT.

SHINANO MARU M. J. Curran MONDAY, 14th July, at 4 P.M.

MIKE MARU MOJI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA TUESDAY, 15th July, at Noon.

M. I. Yagi K. Kori KOBE and YOKOHAMA FRIDAY, 18th July, at DAYLIGHT.

W. Thompson HIRAKAWA MARU BOMBAY VIA SINGAPORE and COLOMBO at Noon.

T. Muri K. Kori KOBE at Noon.

INDRAMAYO K. Kori NAGASAKI, KOBE and YOKO. FRIDAY, 25th July, at Noon.

K. Kori HAMA at Noon.

Through Passenger Tickets and Bills of Lading issued for the Principal Cities in the United States, Canada, and Europe, in connection with the Great Northern Railway and Atlantic Steamers.

For further information as to Freight, Passage, Sailings, &c. apply at the Company's Local Branch Office at Prince's Building, First Floor, Chamber Street.

A. S. MIHARA, Manager.

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR SINGAPORE, PENANG AND CALCUTTA.

THE Company's Steamship

"LAISANG."

Captain Rolfe, will be despatched as above TO-MORROW, the 2nd July, at 4.30 P.M.

For Freight or Passage, apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & CO. General Managers.

Hongkong, 24th June, 1902. [170]

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

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For Freight or Passage, apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & CO. General Managers.

Hongkong, 24th June, 1902. [170]

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR SINGAPORE, PENANG AND CALCUTTA.

THE Company's Steamship

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## NORTHERN PACIFIC STEAMSHIP CO.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG, VIA SHANGHAI, INLAND SEA OF JAPAN, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA.

FOR VICTORIA, B.C. AND TACOMA IN CONNECTION WITH

NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY.

Steamer	Tonn.	Captain	Proposed Sailing
OLYMPIA	2,857	J. Traubridge	July 2nd
GLENOCLE	3,750	G. E. Warner	July 12th
DUKE OF FIFE	3,821	J. S. Cox	August 2nd
VICTORIA	3,502	J. Panton	August 9th

THE attention of Passengers is directed to the very cheap rates offered by this Line to the PACIFIC COAST and to the INTERIOR and EASTERN CITIES of the UNITED STATES and to EUROPE.

HONGKONG TO LONDON, 452.

Excellent accommodation. First-class Table. Doctor and Stewardess carried.

Passengers to EUROPE may proceed by one of the First-Class ATLANTIC MAIL LINES.

HONGKONG TO NEW YORK, 248.

The Railroad travelling is second to none on the American Continent; two trans-continental trains daily from Tacoma, leaving for the American Continent; two trans-continental trains daily from Tacoma, leaving for the American Continent; two trans-continental trains daily from Tacoma, leaving for the American Continent.

HONGKONG TO VICTORIA AND TACOMA, 235.

The best route to the Klamath Gold Fields. Frequent sailings from Victoria and Tacoma to Dura and St. Michael.

Rates of Passage to other Ports on application.

A Special Rate allowed to members of Government Service.

For further information as to Passage or Freight, apply to DODWELL & CO. LIMITED, General Agents.

Hongkong, 12th May, 1902.

## IMPERIAL GERMAN MAIL LINE.

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD. HAMBURG-AMERIKA-LINIE.

STEAM FOR SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, NAPLES, GENOA, ANTWERP, BREMEN/HAMBURG.

PORTS IN THE LEVANT, BLACK SEA AND BALTIC PORTS; ALSO LONDON, NEW YORK, BOSTON, BALTIMORE, NEW ORLEANS, GALVESTON AND SOUTH AMERICAN PORTS.

STEAMERS WILL CALL AT GIBRALTAR AND SOUTHAMPTON TO LAND PASSENGERS AND LUGGAGE.

N.B.—CARGO CAN BE TAKEN ON THROUGH BILLS OF LADING FOR THE PRINCIPAL PLACES.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG—SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

STEAMERS.

PRINZ HEINRICH THURSDAY 10th July

SACHSEN THURSDAY 24th July

KLAUSCH THURSDAY 7th August

ALBERT THURSDAY 21st August

ALBERT THURSDAY 4th September

ALBERT THURSDAY 18th September

ALBERT THURSDAY 1st October

ALBERT THURSDAY 15th October

ALBERT THURSDAY 29th October

ALBERT THURSDAY 12th November

ON THURSDAY, the 10th day of July, 1902, the Steamship "PRINZ HEINRICH" of the NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD, Captain E. Heintze, with MAILED PASSENGERS, SPECIE and CARGO, will leave this Port as above, CALLING AT NANTES and GENOA.

Shipping Orders will be granted till Noon on TUESDAY, the 8th July, Cargo and Specie will be received on Board until 5 P.M. on WEDNESDAY, the 9th July, and Parcel Receipts will be signed for less than \$100.

Contents of Packages are required. No Parcel Receipts will be signed for less than \$100.

Parcels should not exceed Two Feet Cubic in Measurement.

The Steamer has splendid accommodation, and carries a Doctor and Stewardess.

Linen can be washed on board.

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD.

For further Particulars, apply to MELOHERS & CO., AGENTS.

Hongkong, 24th June, 1902.

## HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE.

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD.

OSTASIATISCHER FRACHTDAMPFER DIENST.

Taking Cargo at through rates to ANTWERP, AMSTERDAM, ROTTERDAM, COPENHAGEN, LISBON, Oporto, LONDON, LIVERPOOL, GLASGOW, TRIESTE, GENOA, PORTS in the LEVANT, BLACK SEA and BALTIC PORTS, NORTH and SOUTH AMERICAN PORTS.







## POST OFFICE NOTICES

The *Valencia*, with the English Mail of the 6th inst., left Singapore on Saturday, the 28th inst., at 6 p.m., and may be expected here on or about Thursday, the 3rd prox. This Packet brings replies to letters despatched from Hongkong on 5th May.

The *America*, with the American Mail of the 4th inst., left Yokohama on Thursday, the 28th inst., at daylight, and may be expected here on or about Friday, the 4th prox.

## MAILS WILL CLOSE

FOR	POST	DATE
Canton, Hongkong, Amoy and Shanghai	Hankow	Tuesday, 1st, 7.30 A.M.
Shanghai, Amoy and Tientsin	Hankow	Tuesday, 1st, 9.00 A.M.
Manila	Hankow	Tuesday, 1st, 11.00 A.M.
Amoy	Hankow	Tuesday, 1st, 1.15 P.M.
Macao	Hankow	Tuesday, 1st, 3.00 P.M.
Shanghai	Hankow	Tuesday, 1st, 3.30 P.M.
Manila	Hankow	Tuesday, 1st, 3.30 P.M.
Shanghai	Hankow	Tuesday, 1st, 4.00 P.M.
Swatow	Hankow	Tuesday, 1st, 4.00 P.M.
Kamohak and Samahai	Hankow	Tuesday, 1st, 4.00 P.M.
Swatow, Amoy and Fuchow	Hankow	Tuesday, 1st, 4.00 P.M.
Shanghai, Mei, Kobe, Yokohama, Victoria, B.C., and Tacoma	Hankow	Tuesday, 1st, 4.00 P.M.
Singapore, Colombo and Bombay	Hankow	Tuesday, 1st, 4.00 P.M.
Singapore, Penang and Calcutta	Hankow	Tuesday, 1st, 4.00 P.M.
Swatow and Shanghai	Hankow	Tuesday, 1st, 4.00 P.M.

Amoy, Shanghai, Nagasaki, Kobe, Yokohama, Honolulu and San Francisco

Shanghai

Europe, &c. India via Tientsin

Tientsin

Europe, &c. India via Tientsin

Singapore, Penang and Hongkong

Shanghai, Nagasaki, Kobe, Yokohama, Victoria and Vancouver, B.C.

TO-DAY

COMMERCIAL

CLOSING QUOTATIONS

ON LONDON

ON BOMBAY

ON CALCUTTA

ON SHANGHAI

ON YOKOHAMA

ON MANILA

ON SINGAPORE

ON HONGKONG

ON SINGAPORE

ON SINGAPORE

ON SINGAPORE

ON SINGAPORE

ON SINGAPORE

ON SINGAPORE

## JOINT STOCK SHARES

Hongkong, 27th June.

COMPANY

PAID UP

QUOTATIONS

HONGKONG &amp; SHANGHAI

Natl. Bank of China

A Shares

B Shares

Foun. Shares

Bell's Asbestos Co.

Campbell, Moore &amp; Co.

China-Rubber Co., Ltd.

China Light and

Power Co., Ltd.

China Iron, L. &amp; M.

China Sugar

Cigar Companies

Alumina

H.K. Light and

Trust Co., Ltd.

Cotton Mills

Ewo

International

Lau Kung Chow

Hongkong

Dairy Farm

Greenfield &amp; Co., Geo.

Greenfield Cement

H. &amp; C. Bakery

Hongkong &amp; C. Gas

H. &amp; C. Gas

H. &amp; C. Gas

H. &amp; C. Gas

H. &amp; C. Gas

H. &amp; C. Gas

H. &amp; C. Gas

H. &amp; C. Gas

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H. &amp; C. Gas

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H. &amp; C. Gas

H. &amp; C. Gas

H. &amp; C. Gas

## VISITORS AT HOTELS

Hongkong, 27th June.

HOTEL

Mr. W. Anderson

Mr. W. Anderson

Mr. W. Anderson

Mr. W. Anderson

Mr. W. Anderson

Mr. W. Anderson

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## NOW ON SALE

THE

CHRONICLE AND DIRECTORY

CHINA, JAPAN, COREA, INDO-CHINA,

SIAM, STRAITS SETTLEMENTS,

MALAY STATES, NETHER-

LANDS INDIA, PHILIP-

PINES, BORNEO, &amp;c.

WITH WHICH ARE INCORPORATED

THE CHINA DIRECTORY

AND

THE HONGKONG DIRECTORY

AND HONG LIST FOR THE FAR EAST

FOR

1902.

THE FORTIETH ANNUAL ISSUE.

The DIRECTORY covers the whole of the

ports and cities of the Far East, from Nether-

lands India to Siberia, in which Europeans reside.

Not only is the Directory as full and complete

in each case as it can be made, but each Colony,

Port, or Settlement is prefaced by a DESCRI-

PTION, carefully revised each year, most of

which will serve as accurate guides for the

Tourist, giving every detail in connection with

the place, its History, Topography, &amp;c. &amp;c.

The information in these Descriptions, con-

sisting of a hundred interesting articles, packed

with facts concisely set out, and containing

statistics of the Trade of each Country and

Port, would alone suffice to fill a large volume.

The Descriptions and Descriptions are of

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